

LOAN SHARKS SIT AT CRIB OF TWIN GIRLS

Borrows \$10, Pays \$30 on Account and Still Owes \$10.

Q.—A man borrows ten dollars, pays thirty dollars on account and still owes ten dollars.
What is the answer?
A.—Loan sharks.

CHICAGO, May 6.—That is one of the problems just solved to the chagrin of Harry O. Newquist, of 848 Fletcher street. It is a bit of higher mathematics which has somewhat disturbed him since twins arrived in his family about five months ago, and he was obliged to turn to a few lenders for a little aid. It was for this reason that he is asking, through the law firm of Callahan and Callahan, that Judge Landis refuse to allow "assignments" that have been made against his salary.

Because, when Newquist is supposed to draw his check for working as a guard on the Evanston elevated there will not be a cent of the \$80 ready for him unless Judge Landis has interfered.

Wherefore, the twins and a wife, not any too strong, will be the sufferers along with a father much mixed up in the matter of complex interest.

Here Are the "Assets."

Here are Newquist's "assets":
Twins.
A wife.
Furniture mortgaged for \$185.
A good but overworked constitution.

A job which pays—loan sharks.

Statement of Liabilities.
Here are statements of his liabilities to be submitted with his petition for a restraining order against seven loan shark firms:

Owes \$10 on a \$10 loan made him by the Western Loan Company, \$80 interest on which has been paid between June, 1915, and January, 1916.

Owes \$5 to the Park Loan Company, from which firm he borrowed \$5 last July, and on which amount he paid \$15 interest by January.

Owes \$13, because he borrowed from the Selden company in December, \$10, although he has paid \$3 interest on this amount.

Owes the Franklin Loan Company \$13 on a \$5 loan made in January and a \$10 loan in February, when he paid \$7 interest.

Owes \$25 to the Hollins Loan Company. He borrowed \$25 in December and paid \$7 in January. They are still claiming \$25.

Now the Accurate Adjustment and Reporting Association wants to collect.

Callahan and Callahan are giving their services to the interest ridden man. They have offered to take up gratis any other case of the kind that will be brought to their attention.

LOOKS FOR BARGAIN IN MARRIAGE MART

Man Asks for Lowest Rates for a License, Ceremony and Honeymoon.

FORT MADISON, Ia., May 6.—Wanted—Best rates on marriage licenses and the lowest prices on officiating at weddings from ministers or justices. Also wish advice on hotel rates. Lowest bidders will be given preference.

County Clerk O. R. Johnston ripped open an unimpressive envelope addressed in a scrawled hand the other morning. A glance at the letter it contained proved that the mischievous had been penned under extremely nervous conditions. Possibly the writer was afflicted with the seasonal attack of love sickness, thought the official and the letter bore out his belief.

It proved to be a communication from a resident of Keokuk, who first advised the clerk that he was contemplating matrimony. He also explained that he was attempting the cheap with economy in view. He was seeking bargain rates in the acquirement of a wife, the letter inferred.

He required the lowest price on a marriage license. He also wanted to know just how much the Fort Madison ministers or justices would take for tying the knot. He also stated that he might wish to put up at a local hotel and requested rates from those institutions. Altogether, it was a matter of business entirely with him.

In answer the clerk stated that the regular price of a marriage license was \$1.00. Much as he would like to mark it down to ninety-eight cents, the clerk could not possibly do it. He also gave him some valuable information on hotel rates and marriage fees. It appears as if bargain hunting is not altogether confined to the female species of our race.

Man kind-at-large uses in the neighborhood of 47,000,000,000 pounds of meat a year.

BEAR AS A GIFT.

TOKIO, May 6.—A big live Russian bear has come to Tokyo as a gift and tribute to Premier Okuma from the office of the Russian volunteer fleet at Vladivostok. The premier sent the animal to the zoological garden which is one of the best in the Orient.

BUSINESS MEN URGED TO JOIN

An Appeal from Former President Taft is Received by Secretary Dudderar.

An appeal to American business men to interest themselves in the League of Nations movement as embodied in the proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is head, has been received by G. W. Dudderar, secretary of the Clarksville Board of Trade.

The appeal is made in connection with an invitation to all commercial organizations throughout the United States to send delegates to the first annual assembly of the league, which is to be held in Washington on May 26 and 27. The communication is signed by William H. Taft, Alton B. Parker, President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, Herbert S. Houston, George E. Roberts and Edward A. Filene. It reads in part:

"We conceive the program of the League to Enforce Peace to be of vital importance to the uninterrupted development of commercial organizations, of political and social institutions, and to the organization at the close of the war, of justice and peace throughout the world. The movement is being introduced in every American city, and it is desirable that a group of representative men in each shall have that intimate insight into it which will be obtained from attendance at the Washington meeting."

Outline Scheme.

Messrs. Filene, Houston and Roberts, mentioned above, were members of a special committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States, which prepared a report showing the effect of the war on American business interests, and which outlined a scheme of peace, similar to that proposed by the League to Enforce Peace, emphasizing the value of economic pleasure as a sanction. This plan was submitted to a referendum vote of the chamber of commerce last year. Extracts from the report reprinted under the title of "American Business and World Peace," are made part of the communication signed by Mr. Taft, Judge Parker and the others. Some of its more striking paragraphs follow:

All Americans are profoundly moved by the war, whether viewed from its moral or material aspects. Especially is this true of American business men, who, through their business relations, are closely in touch with the actual conditions in Europe. Moreover, the knowledge that war fundamentally injures the business structure and the trained power of the successful business men to accomplish results has created in them the will for more lasting peace.

"Next Settlement."

As business men, we cannot fail to foresee that, if this war is settled as all previous wars have been, without providing for the duly constituted authority, there will be added to its enormous charges the still greater continuous charges due to rivalry in armaments and other preparations for the "next settlement."

Under such conditions, we are forced to believe that the European nations, after the war, will be faced with the insistent need for re-establish their industries at almost any sacrifice in order to keep up in the race for armaments and to obtain means of settling their debts, so as to keep their credit food for the next war. Predictions by students of affairs already abound that these necessities will cause them to make sacrifices of natural profits, lower the scale of living, and so create competition of unexampled severity—a competition which also would be particularly ominous for our higher-wage market, that so far has suffered least.

Should a period of unrest and uncertainty follow an unsettling "settlement," the United States will not be free to determine what increase, if any, it will make in its armaments, but may be forced into an abnormally great increase, with correspondingly abnormal tax and other burdens.

There is a difference of opinion as to the employment of force to compel any signatory nation to submit its cause to an international tribunal before going to war. Your committee, however, believes that the great majority of the practical men of the United States, who hold themselves responsible for reasonable progress, see the necessity of the employment of an adequate pressure or force to compel signatory nations to bring their cause before an international court or council of conciliation before going to war; because, however desirable it may be theoretically not to use force, yet the history of the last one hundred years, the many wars during that time and the events of the present war have made apparent the fundamental need of an international power to enforce the submission of international disputes to a court. The alternative is constantly recurring wars and in the interval between these wars the increasing absorption in preparations for war of the resources of the principal nations of the world.

Your committee does not suggest that the world can do without armies. We do not think that it can, at the present stage of civilization, any more than we can do without a militia. But just as, within the state there are many things we use, besides the militia and before we use the state militia or call upon federal troops for the enforcement of a law or the execution of a court judgment, so there are forces we can use internationally before we employ our armies and navies.

Economic Force First.

These forces can be summarized in the term economic pressure, by which we mean the commercial and financial boycott of any nation that goes to war without submitting its dispute to judgment or inquiry. Our plea is that in the first instance the use of economic force be clearly indicated, and that military force should be resorted to only if economic pressure proves ineffective.

If military force is to be used between nations, it is incomparably preferable that it shall be used for the

enforcement of international law, which ultimately would, by this means, Your committee believes that American citizens, realizing the world's imperative need of the substitution of law for war, if militarism is not to dominate, are ready, may feel it the clear call of duty to take their share of the work and responsibility necessary to establish this substitution. We cannot escape it if we would. We would not if we could. The call of women and children, of the helpless and the weak, suffering indescribably from needless war, is an irresistible compulsion to all Americans, and not least to American business men.

International Court.
Your committee believes that the time is ripe as never before for the fundamental advance in civilization that the establishing of an international court and council represents. We know that the hope and the best and earnest thinking of the world have been in that direction.

The time must inevitably come when the world will provide some better method than war for dealing with the questions that arise between nations. Your committee believes that it is practically possible in the time has arrived, if the United States will but do its share of the work. There is little real hope for success if the United States is not a part of it. For it is being demonstrated by this war that success in modern war depends largely on adequate supplies of ammunition and other war materials. Of these, the United States is capable of the largest and least interrupted production. If, at the close of the war, there exists the legalized purpose of the United States to join in the work needed to enforce peace, there will be a most practical reason to expect success for this so necessary step forward. In fact, the beginning of the necessary organization may be in existence at that time by reason of agreements between the United States and some of the neutral nations of South America and Europe. It is a great opportunity, perhaps the greatest that has ever come to any nation. It is a great adventure, practically within our power to promote, an enterprise that appeals to all that is best in us—an opportunity we will not miss.

TRADE WITH ISLANDS.

PEKING, China, May 6.—Chinese commerce with the South Sea islands has increased very rapidly in recent years. More than 20,000 Chinese have entered business operations in those islands. Consequently the minister of foreign affairs is arranging with the British North Borneo to look after the Chinese interests.

WINTER WHEAT CROP TO BE BELOW TEN-YEAR AVERAGE

And a Continuance of the European War Will Keep the Price of Same High.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—It seems fairly well assured, according to a special committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States, of which A. W. Douglass, of St. Louis, is chairman, that the winter wheat production this year will be appreciably less than that of 1914 and 1915, approximately one-third less. It will be below the ten-year average of the decade 1906-1915, approximately one-third less than the harvest of 1915, or roughly speaking, around 450,000,000 bushels. The committee declared there was approximately at the time of its survey, April 8 of this year, 20 per cent less acreage standing in wheat than at the same time last year. The question of what the price of wheat will be during the next six months is one which will have a profound effect on the business of the country.

Continued War Will Keep Price Up.

The committee's forecast, at least for the spring and summer, is for comparatively high prices in wheat, since at the time of observation there did not seem to be any likelihood of the crop approaching the yield of last year. This estimate is based on a continuation of European hostilities. Should peace come, however, and the Dardanelles be opened, releasing what is generally thought to be the accumulated surplus of wheat in Russia, there would undoubtedly be a decline in price. What this decline would be, the committee says, can only be a matter of conjecture, but any decline, particularly during the harvesting season or afterwards, when the wheat is placed on the market, is pointed out as bound to have an unfavorable effect on the farmer and in all likelihood induce him to curtail free purchasing on his part.

War's Ending Effect on Market.

Another factor in the situation is the large surplus carried over from last year. As a rule, the national chamber committee says, the farmer who is in a position to hold his wheat will only sell it when it reaches a price in accordance with his ideas. It is the expressed belief that a great majority of the farmers at this time have the ability to carry their grain for quite a time if they so wish. Should it appear, however, with the coming of peace, that the high prices of wheat is ended for the time being, it is more than likely that large holdings will be thrown upon the market with the effect of further lowering the price.

General Condition Lower.

The national chamber authorities declare the condition is lower than for a number of years. This is attributed to winter killing, the ravages of the Hessian fly in certain sections, and the drought which prevailed in others. In the latter sections, however, there have been general and abundant rains since the first of April which have materially improved conditions. The condition is generally good throughout the West and Northwest, all the Rocky mountain states, and on the Pacific coast, though still in general not quite so good as in 1915. As a whole, it is somewhat better in the south central states than last year. It is also better in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

Where Decreased Acreage is Marked.

GOES 7,000 MILES TO WED A MINER

Courtship Conducted by Letters and Photographs Sent Across Continent.

SUNBURY, Pa., May 6.—To wed a man she never saw, Viola Kleckner left here alone recently on a 7,000 mile trip to Seward, Alaska, where she will become the bride of James M. Foley, a mining engineer.

Ten years ago Mrs. M. K. Diets, a woman friend went to that country to live, and through her the pair became acquainted by letter. They exchanged correspondence and photographs and he proposed and was accepted.

The young woman declared that she is not one bit afraid to make the trip, and does not fear the wedding will turn out disastrous.

"His letters are too sincere," she said, "to have him prove to be a faithless husband, and I just know I am going to be happy."

The coming bridegroom, according to friends of the young woman, is wealthy, having been successful in mining ventures in the far north. He forwarded his sweetheart a ticket from here to the new home and is planning to build her a big house as soon as she arrives there. Miss Kleckner has never been far away from home in her life, but there was a brave smile on her pretty face as she boarded the train for the lonely trip with Dan Cupid as her advance messenger.

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TORIES

From Haymond's History of Harrison County.

A Tory was one who was loyal to the king and opposed to the separation of the colonies from the mother country. The patriots or those who were in favor of the revolution were sometimes called Whigs.

There were but few Tories in the Monongahela valley, but there has always been vague rumors of a Tory uprising in favor of the king, but little is known of it. The Boreas War, in referring to the attack on Fort McHenry at Wheeling in 1777 states:

"At the time of the happening of these occurrences the belief was general that the army which had been ordered for the purpose of conducting the Tories from the settlements to Detroit, and that detachments from that army continued to hover about the frontiers for some time to effect that object. There was then unfortunately for the repose and tranquility of many neighborhoods a considerable number of those misguided and deluded wretches who disaffected to the cause of the colonies were willing to advance the interest of Britain by the sacrifice of every social relation and the abandonment of every consideration save that of loyalty to the king. So far did their opposition to those who espoused the cause of American liberty blunt every finer and more noble feeling, that many of them were willing to imbue their hands in the blood of their neighbors in the most sly and secret manner and in the hour of midnight darkness for no offense, but attachment to the independence of the colonies.

"A conspiracy for the murder of the Whigs and for accepting the terms offered by the governor of Canada to those who would renounce their allegiance to the United States, and repair to Detroit by the silencing of one individual was prevented from being carried into effect and many were consequently saved from horrors equally, if not transcending in enormity the outrages of the savages themselves.

"Scenes of licentiousness and fury followed upon the discovery of the plot. Exasperated at its heinousness and under the influence of resentful feelings, the Whigs retaliated upon

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